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Epidemiology of Coffee Berry Disease



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Arabica coffee & coffee berry disease

- Arabica coffee
 - Smallholder farmers
 - Agroforestry systems
- Coffee Berry Disease (CBD)
 - *Colletotrichum kahawae*
 - 80% yield lost

Berries infected by
Colletotrichum kahawae



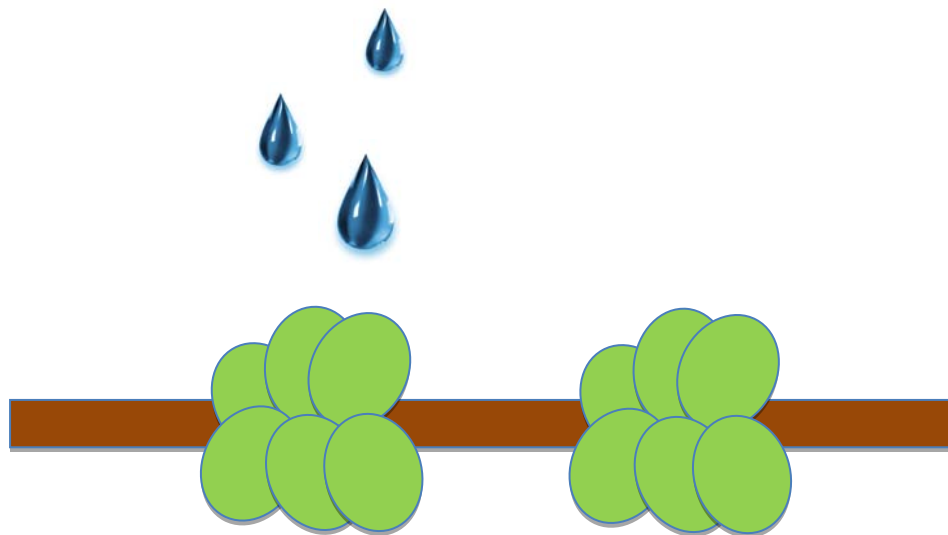
Management levers

- Agro-ecological management of bioagressor
 - Tolerant varieties
 - Adapted cropping systems
- Agroforestry systems
 - Low disease dispersal via splashing (Mouen et al., 2010)



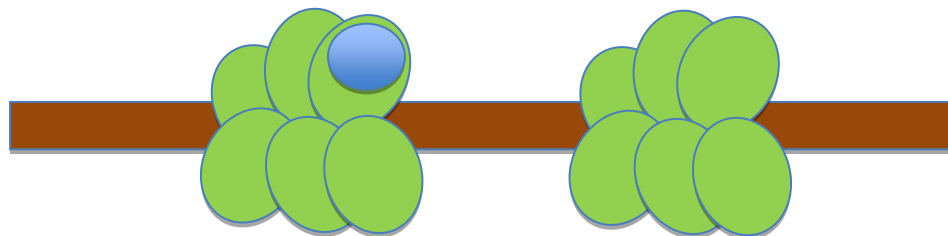
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Disease dispersal via splashing

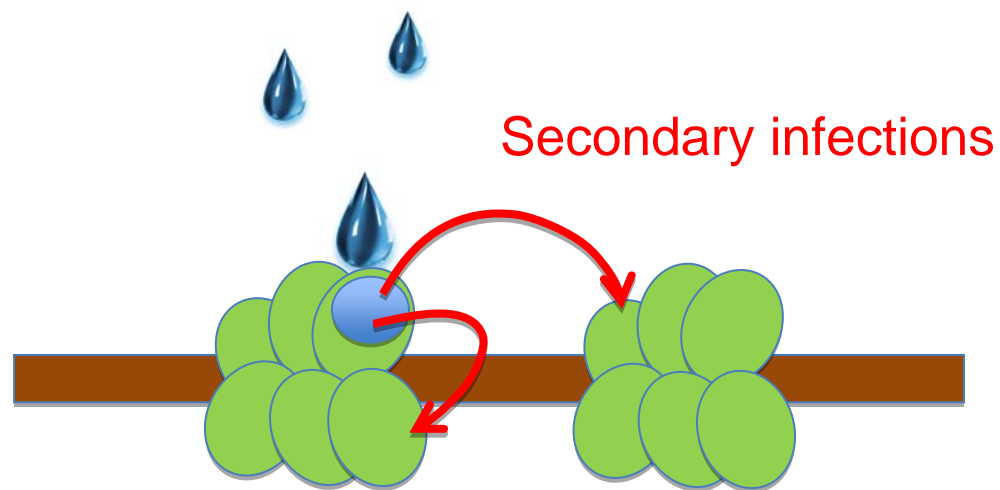


Disease dispersal via splashing

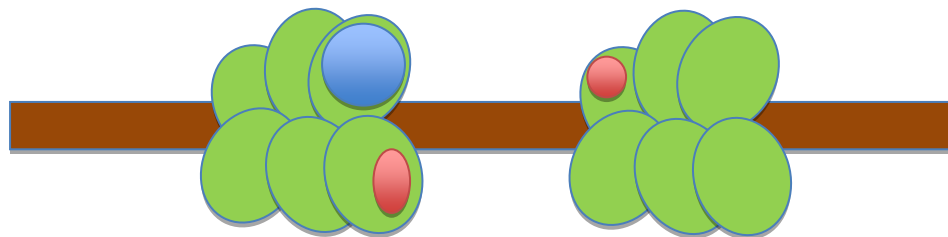
Primary infections



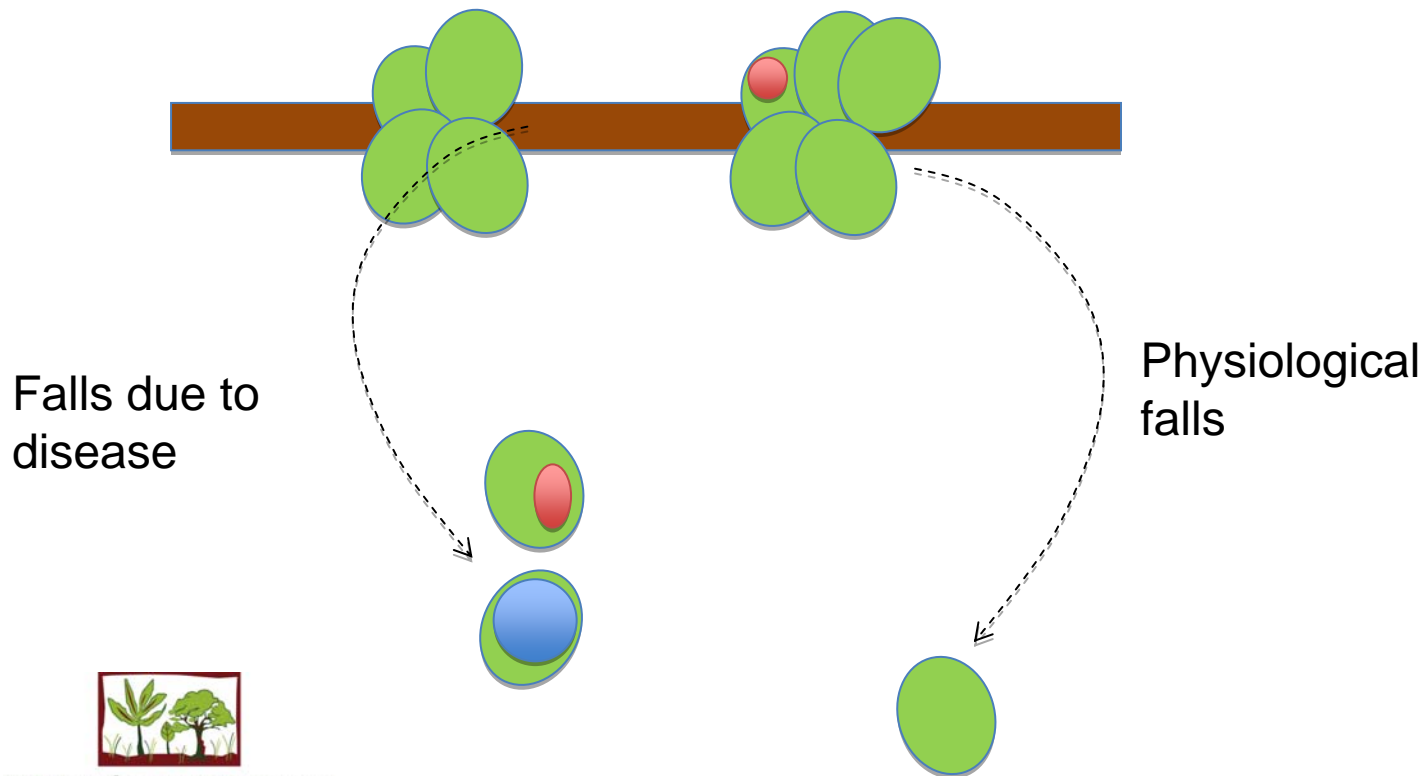
Disease dispersal via splashing



Disease dispersal via splashing



Disease dispersal via splashing



Management levers

■ Agroforestry systems

- Low disease dispersal via splashing (Mouen et al., 2010)

■ BUT antagonistic effects of shade?

- Increase in maturation duration of berries ⇔ increase in berries susceptibility
- Temperature / humidity favorable to disease or other BA ?



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Aims

1. Understanding

Dispersal mechanisms of CBD
and mechanisms by which shade limits disease
dispersal

2. Analysing interactions

« genotype x environment x cropping management »
to identify the best combinations « genotypes /
cropping systems »



Methods

Field Experiments

Field experiments

1. In farms

■ Aim 1:

Link between coffee architecture and disease dispersal in the tree

■ Region of high plateau in West Cameroon

	Removal of berry clusters	No removal
	Effect of distance between clusters on disease dispersal	Control



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Field experiments

1. In farms

- But removal of clusters \Leftrightarrow effect on berries susceptibility
- Control without disease



Field experiments

1. In farms

■ Aim 1:

Link between coffee architecture and disease dispersal in the tree

	Removal of berry clusters	No removal
No plastic Cover	Effect of distance between clusters on disease dispersal	Control (with disease)
Plastic Cover	Effect of cluster removal on berries susceptibility to CBD	Control (without disease)



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Field experiments

1. In farms

■ Aim 2:

Disease dispersal under shading trees



Coffee trees under cola tree
and under full sun

Field experiments

1. In farms

■ Methods

Count of berries every weeks



Temperature/humidity



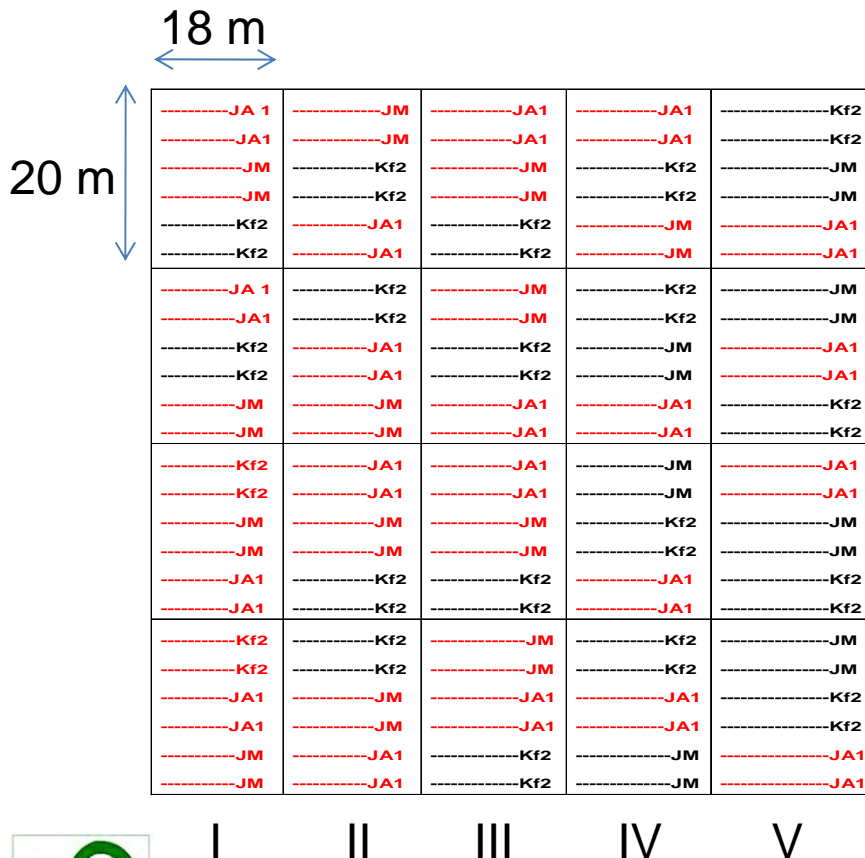
Rainfall



Field experiments

2. Experimental station at Santa

- Aim: Interaction « genotype x shading tree »



Split-plot

Varieties:

Java 1 (JA1)
Kafa 2 (Kf2)
Jamaïque (JM)

Tolerance ↑

Shading trees:

Safoutier
Avocatier
Bananier ~ tém ss omb
Témoin plein soleil

Shading ↑



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Methods

Modelling

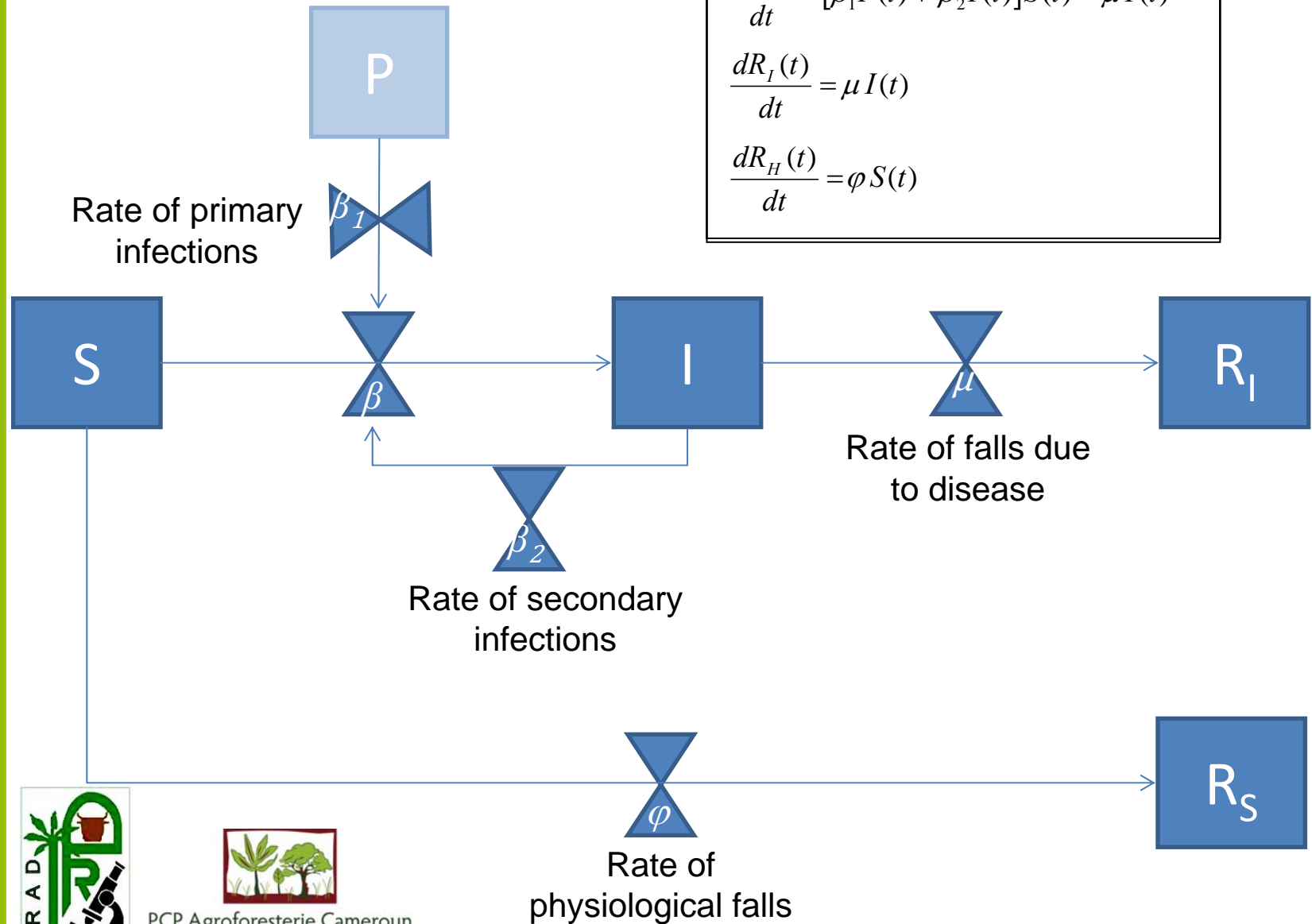
SIR model

$$\frac{dS(t)}{dt} = -[\beta_1 P(t) + \beta_2 I(t)]S(t) - \varphi S(t)$$

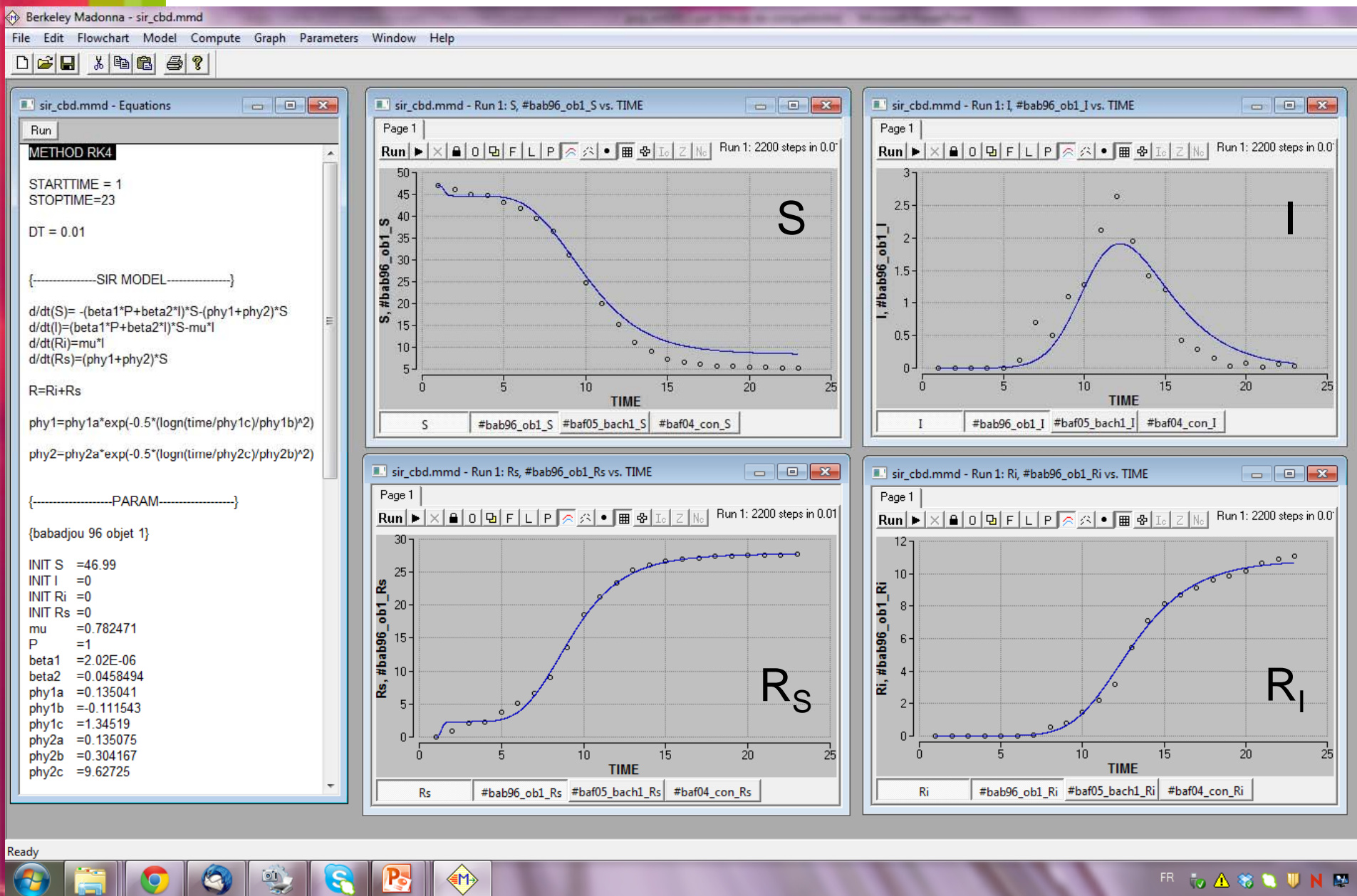
$$\frac{dI(t)}{dt} = [\beta_1 P(t) + \beta_2 I(t)]S(t) - \mu I(t)$$

$$\frac{dR_I(t)}{dt} = \mu I(t)$$

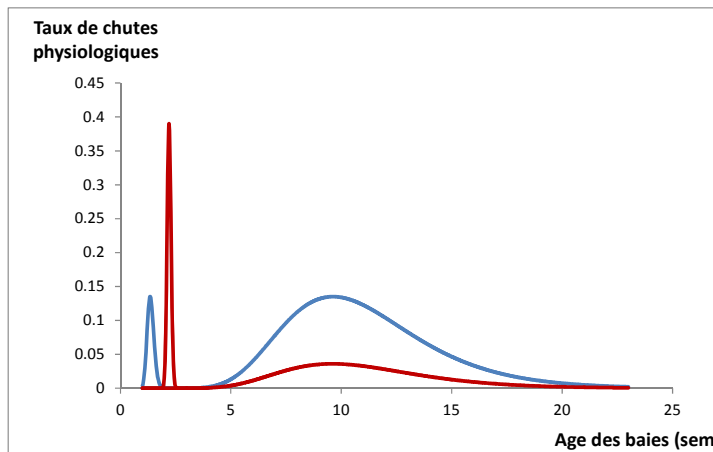
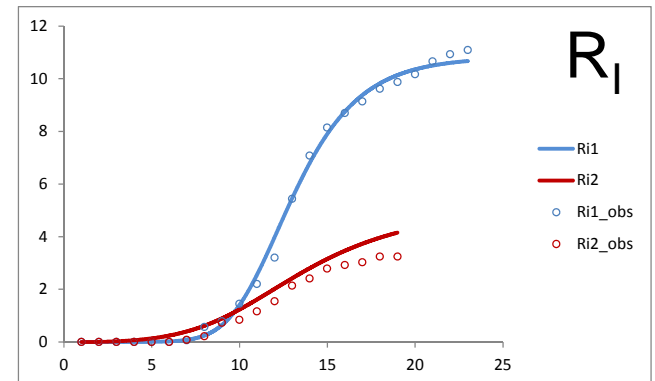
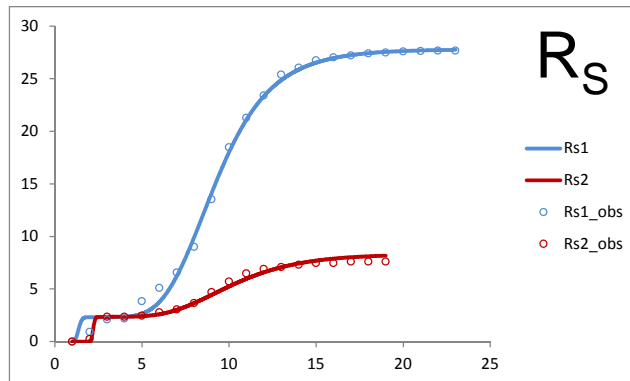
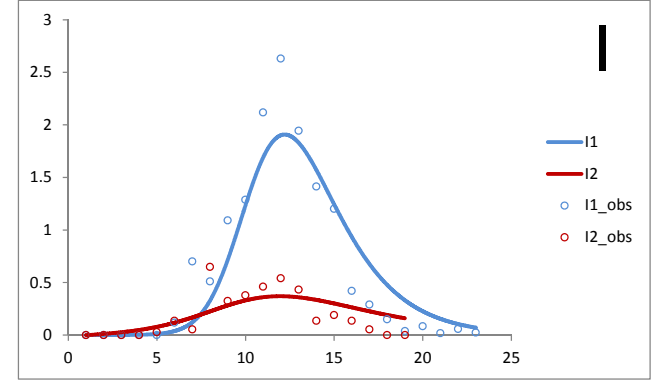
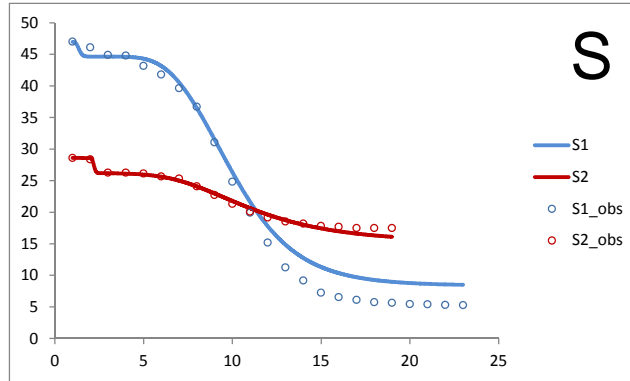
$$\frac{dR_H(t)}{dt} = \varphi S(t)$$



Mathematical modelling



Mathematical modelling



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Thanks!

